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Lady Fingers, Lady Cake,
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 and all other kinds of Cake constantly on hand.

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• The subscriber has purchased the right to the Inter-Oceanic Burial Office for the Island of St. Louis and he has just received a supply of the different sized and patterns. These will not preserve remains for all burial.

without any decay; but we do assert, they
will be kept in their "wrecks" and
"ruins" as long as they are valuable for
any purpose. They will be found useful, for
all the purposes of violence which

often made to shut out the water. If it rains at any time, even fifty years after built, no more repairs, it can be done without difficulty—for the cases themselves will last as long as time itself.

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COMPOUND SYRUP
OF YELLOW DOCK ROOT
FOR the removal and permanent cure of

For, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scalds, all other diseases arising from an impure Blood. Also, Liver Complaint and Gall Affections, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, Female Weakness, and is very

AL DEDICABILITY, strengthening the weakened
giving tone to the nerves and invigorating
entire system. Prepared by Charles A. May,
Providence, R. I., and sold by thousands
of the United States. For sale in this

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Good Bread is one of the greatest Luxuries.

house keeping; ladies wishing to be acquainted with the article in all its various shapes and will please call at the
OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY BAKERY
 No. 24 Thames Street,
 where can be found at all times, fresh Baked

Also, **DYSPEPSIA WAFFERS**, a beautiful
which every body should eat who has the li
nia, and those who have not to keep their

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having it. Constantly on hand a great variety of
FANCY CAKE, & CO.
Please call at the old stand, opposite the
Telegraph Office.
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THIS admirable preparation for restoring hair, in cases of full loss, preventing it falling off, and restoring the natural color of hair, where it has been destroyed, renders it

color to the capillary tube, still retains its

skilled popularity. If the directions are followed, and the hair is not restored to its natural color, as promised, the money will be refunded, as per Warrant of H. C. Lovet, and the wrapper of every bottle.

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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

It is, Eruptions on the face and arms. Boils, Pimples, Erysipelas, &c. This medicine has long been in use in Newport, and several entire cures have come within our knowledge. It is fresh lot this day received by the only w

W. J. HUMMEL'S Extract of Coffee. A new
preparation for invigoration, by the use of which
is rendered more wholesome, finer flavored

fully clear, and, in every instance, supply the finest Java Coffee; for sale by the only Wholesale and Retail Agent. C. G. C. HAZEN, 113 N. 2d St., N. Y. City.

NEWPORT.

BY CRANSTON & NORMAN,

127 THAMES STREET.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.

ELISHA HARRIS,

of Coventry.

For Lieut. Governor.

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,

of Providence.

For Secretary of State.

CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS,

of Providence.

For Attorney General.

WYLLISTER G. SHEARMAN,

of North Kingstown.

For General Treasurer.

SAMUEL B. VERNON,

of Newport.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

For Senator.

ISAAC P. HAZARD.

For Representatives.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON,

JOSEPH ANTHONY,

THOMAS R. HUNTER,

SETH BATEMAN,

JOHN T. BUSH.

GRAND RALLY.

An adjourned Whig meeting will be held at the STATE HOUSE, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the final arrangements for the grand Whig rally on Wednesday. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen. Let there be a general attendance of all the Whigs of Newport.

LAST GRAND RALLY.

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We have repeatedly impressed it upon you that this is an historical crisis—a crisis in the character of our institution, and if you value these, come forth nobly and fully and manfully and strongly and discharge the important duty which is incumbent upon you. The responsibility resting upon every Whig is great, and we most earnestly hope that every one will feel this, and act accordingly.

We notice, with pleasure, that many of our exchanges, in different parts of the country, have copied the overwhelming speech of our friend, Milton Hall, Esq., which we published a short time since, from a photographic report; it is generally regarded as a literary curiosity.

Do not write your Name on your Ballots.—In some of the towns we fear this caution may not be heeded. Let our friends look to it.

There are about 1250 legally qualified voters in this town; the locofocos paid the Registry Taxes of only about 250,—therefore, about FIVE HUNDRED NAMES, registered by the locofocos, will be stricken from the Registry, by the Board of Canvassers this morning. The locofocos made this parade of registering names merely for effect. Newport will give about 300 Whig majority on Wednesday.

It is said that some of the locofocos have paid for that thing; O'Rapper Lawrence seemed to do it, and the utterer of it was fearful that it would make several votes against them.

A fire broke out in one of the out-buildings of the Woolen Mill, about 9 o'clock, Saturday morning; it was soon extinguished without doing any material damage.

The Whigs of Portsmouth have nominated Parker Lawton for Senator, and Jonathan Dennis for Representative; it is an excellent nomination, for both gentlemen are radical Whigs, good men, and will be triumphantly elected.

Rally, Whigs, on Wednesday next; remember that a full vote is always a Whig victory.

Whigs, attend the final meeting of the Board of Canvassers to-day, at the Town Hall, and assist in striking from the list the names of all locofocos who have no right to vote.

The Mohammedans suppose that shooting stars are the firebrands with which the good angels drive away the bad when they approach too near the walls of Heaven.

If this belief is correct, the demons must have made an appalling assault at the time of the great shooting-star operation about twenty years ago.

The Rev. Henry Jackson, of the Central Church, baptized six persons, yesterday morning, at the usual place on the Point.

There is serious trouble among the interdicted democracy at the North; after the Perry came down, Saturday afternoon, Beach Lawrence started for Providence, by land,—he gave directions to the driver to carry him through as rapidly as horses could travel. It is a pity that he could not have gone by Telegraph. All his catering will do no good, for a council of physicians will decide his case, on Wednesday, and that will be the end of him, pitifully speaking.

It is proposed to pay members of Congress a salary of \$1,500 per annum, instead of the present allowance of \$8 per day.

The Texas Boundary.—According to the Houston Telegraph, El Paso county, just on the entrance to the Sierra Nevada, is in the pitiable condition of having two friends each, of whom thinks it is the duty of the other to take care of it. The Telegraph says:

The command of the eighth military district considers that El Paso county is not within his district; and Col. Sumner, of the ninth military district, thinks it is not within his; consequently the commanders in each of these districts have neglected to protect the inhabitants. The San Antonio Ledger mentions that there are no civil officers in the county, and that the citizens are in a state of anarchy. The chief justice had left the county, there was no sheriff or constable, and all complain of their situation. They say they are neither protected by the General Government from the ravages, nor have they any civil officers to enforce the laws against vagabonds and outlaws that infest the settlements.

Intellect.—The difference of age at which men attain maturity of intellect, and even of imagination is very striking. The tumultuous heat of youth, has certainly given birth to many of the noblest things in music, painting, and poetry; but no less fine productions have sprung from the ripeness of years. Chatterton wrote his beautiful things, exhausted all hope of life, and saw nothing better than death at the age of eighteen. Burns and Byron died in their thirty-seventh year, and I think the strength of their genius was over. Raphael, after filling the world with divine beauty, perished also at thirty-seven; Mozart earlier. These might have produced greater works still. On the other hand, Handel was forty-eight before "he gave the world assurance of a man." Dryden came up to London from the provinces, dressed in Norwich drugged, somewhat about the age of thirty, and did not even then know that he could write a line of poetry, and yet what towering vigor and swinging ease appeared all at once in glorious John. Milton had, indeed, written his *Comus* at twenty-six; but he was upwards of fifty when he began his great work. Cowper knew not his own might, till he was far beyond thirty, and his "Task" was not written till about his fiftieth year. Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of thirty before he published his "Minstrelsy," and all his greatness was yet to come.

MARRIAGE OF THE BELLE OF BOSTON.—Yesterday afternoon, King's Chapel was densely crowded by the fashionable and wealthy families of Boston, who had assembled to witness the marriage of Frederick Sears, son of the Hon. David Sears, and Miss Marian Shaw, daughter of Hon. Robert G. Shaw. The marriage ceremonies, being principally of the solemn and beautiful Episcopal form, were performed in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Peabody. As the bridal cortege entered the Chapel, the organ, under the skillful hands of Mr. Frank Howard, pealed forth its massive tones, and the voluntary was beautiful and most appropriate. The anxiety to get a glance at the fair bride was so intense that it was with difficulty that the Police could clear a passage to the carriage from the Church.—The bride and her maids were most superbly dressed, and made an elegant appearance. It may be allowed the liberty of paying a compliment, we would say that it was the most charming bridal party that ever approached the hymeneal altar in this city. May all happiness attend the happy pair.—Boston Bee.

THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour.

Mr. Hunter moved that the consideration of private bills be postponed until one o'clock, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood reported back the amended bill granting lands to Indiana and Illinois for the construction of a railroad from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Houston made a report upon the present condition of the Capitol. He also reported the bill from the House in favor of continuing the works upon the jaws of the same, and said that he should move for its consideration to-day.

Mr. Hunter likewise offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the report of the engineer relative to the quality, cost, &c. of the coal used by the navy.

The resolution lies over.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for all the charges against the boundary commissioner. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Downs offered a resolution allowing the judiciary committee a clerk.—Adopted.

Mr. Borland moved a consideration of the Japan resolution.

Mr. Hunter again moved the consideration of the House bill for the extension of the Capitol.

Mr. Walker moved to take up the pre-emption bill, for the benefit of certain settlers in Wisconsin. Motion agreed to, and the bill was then taken up and passed.

The Senate then considered private bills.

The bill for the benefit of the Carmelite Nunnery, was postponed.

House.—On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, the Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to fees and expenses of Courts.

Mr. Stuart asked a re-consideration of the motion to table the motion to reconsider the rejection of the Senate bill relative to punishment in the navy.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee stated that if the gentleman was anxious for a debate upon the subject, he would withdraw his motion to lay upon the table the motion for a reconsideration.

The question then recurring on the reconsideration of the rejection, Mr. Stuart said he was not disposed to discuss the subject at the present time, but would let it go over to enable the House to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Mr. Daniel moved that the subject be postponed until Tuesday next. Motion agreed to.

He likewise moved that the House resolve itself into committee, and proceed to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Allison moved to go into committee on the homestead bill.

The motion was lost, and the question being on Mr. Daniel's motion, Mr. Henn claimed the floor for a speech on the bill, reported yesterday, granting a right of way and lands to the state of Iowa for a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, and from Keokuk to Dubuque.

Mr. Henn then proceeded to address the House in support of the bill.

Phosphate of Lime in Pulmonary Consumption.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following:

"A gentleman of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose case was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's medicine. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly prepared,—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of cod liver oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest then abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved about the apartment reclining on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding on an average, ten miles on horseback, facing the wind and breathing the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of a case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with cod liver oil."

Singular Case of Surgery and Dentistry.—A young lady from Maryland, afflicted with a painful and dangerous malignant tumor, had, as the only remedy which promised relief, a large portion of the upper jaw-bone, on the right side of the face, removed recently by Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. This operation proved successful; the lady recovered from its effects, and the next step was to supply, by artificial means, the absence of the jaw-bone and the loss of teeth, which occasioned an ugly disfigurement of the face. This, the Ledger says, has been very completely done by Mr. Charles Neil, dentist, of that city.

Henry Clay will be 75 years old on the 12th of this month.

We again urge upon all Whigs a careful consideration of the following article:—

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

Our readers must bear in mind that at the approaching April election they will vote, for the first time, under the new Law, which is familiarly known as the "Secret Ballot Law." As the mode of voting is entirely new, and as the provisions of the Law are such that many, notwithstanding the greatest precaution, will be very liable to lose their votes, we feel it our duty to state, as briefly as possible, and yet comprehensively, the prominent provisions of the law, and what will be required of the electors. We have already expressed our dislike to the Law, as a childish, foolish and embarrassing affair; yet, while it remains in force, it is the duty of every good citizen strictly to comply with it.

The Town Council will appoint two suitable persons to take charge of and deliver the envelopes; these persons must be at the place of voting when the Polls open, and must remain there until they close. Every voter must apply to one of them, in person, for an envelope, and these men can only deliver one of each kind of envelopes to such persons as they know to be voters, by an examination of the Registry, and as they deliver the envelopes, they must check the names on the Registry list. The envelope in which you will place your ticket for State officers, will have the coat-of-arms of the State upon it; and that in which you place your ticket for Members of the Assembly, will have upon it the arms of the State, and also the words "for Senator and Representatives."

Having obtained these, you place your tickets in their respective envelopes, and then wet the gum and press the envelope together so as to seal it, but you must be careful not to write your name on the ticket, as the law has heretofore required, because, if you do, the ticket will be destroyed without being counted, when the polls are closed; if you accidentally place two tickets of the same kind in the same envelope your ticket will be lost, as it is the duty of the Moderator to destroy all such; if the envelope "bears any impression or device or color, designed to distinguish such envelope from others of the same kind," it is the duty of the Moderator to "reject it with all its contents."

Having prepared your envelopes, as you go up to the ballot box, you call out your name distinctly, and the Moderator repeats it aloud, and then causes the same to be checked on the Registry; you then hold up the envelope so that the Moderator can distinctly see that you have but one in your hand, and also that it bears no mark or device by which it may be distinguished from the others. Having gone through with all this ceremony, you will then deposit your envelope in the opening on the top of the ballot box.

All voters must be careful in preparing their ballots, not to soil them or make any impression upon them, by which they may be distinguished, because all such votes will be lost.

Be careful that you place each ticket in the proper envelope; and also that the gum on the envelope is not too wet or not wet enough, as, in either, case it will not adhere,—and if any envelopes are found even accidentally unsealed when the box is opened, such envelopes, with all their contents, will be destroyed, without being counted.

We are thus particular in stating, as briefly as possible, the main features of the new law, because we presume that the majority of voters will not take the trouble to read the law carefully through, and thoroughly understand what they have to do. The law is ridiculous, and the sooner it is repealed, the better it will be for all concerned. It affords no security in elections which did not previously exist; the perplexities of this system are innumerable, and the chances of many persons losing their votes, although they may have deposited them in the ballot box in good faith, are very great. The above directions must in all cases be strictly complied with, by every voter.

We learn, from reliable authority, that George H. Calvert, Esq., declines being one of the locofoco candidates for Representative from this town. We stated, some days ago, our belief that this use of Mr. Calvert's name, by the locofocos, was entirely unauthorized by that gentleman. Mr. C. arrived home yesterday morning.

Another Concert from Jenny.—Otto and Jenny give three concerts during the latter part of April, and leave for Europe in May in the Atlantic.

Green Peas.—The Charleston Courier says there was a pretty plentiful supply of green peas in market on Monday. They were selling at twelve dollars per bushel.

Since October 1st the American Board have sent out over forty missionaries, male and female. The laborers have gone to some twelve or fifteen stations, which almost encircle the globe.

Newport, March 26, 1852.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

We had the pleasure of listening to your well-written and forcible lecture on Temperance, on the 26th ult.; and as the Speech of Lieut. Gov. Lawrence, against the Maine law, has been extensively circulated through the State, we should be very glad if you would consent to the publication of your Lecture, as we consider that it is calculated to accomplish much in behalf of the good cause of Temperance, in which we feel so deep and abiding an interest. We presume that it could be published in the Daily News, as that is the only paper in town which has not published the speech of Lieut. Gov. Lawrence against the Maine law.

Yours Respectfully,
S. ADLAM, W. B. SWAN,
W. T. TILLEY, D. C. DENHAM,
J. D. WILLIAMS, E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, March 31, 1852.

To REV. SAM'L. ADLAM AND OTHERS,

DEAR SIRS:—

A communication, dated 28th inst., signed by yourself and several other of my much esteemed friends, engaged with me in promoting the cause of Temperance, requesting a copy of my Lecture, delivered on the 26th ultimo, for publication in the Daily News, has been received; and as the very perceptive sentiments of the author referred to, have never been replied to by any one in either of the newspapers which have published that speech, in this town, I most fully agree with you, in the necessity of giving the public an opposite statement; and, as no able pen has been employed, feeble as is my own, I cheerfully comply with your request.

Be pleased, dear Sir, to accept my sincere thanks for your very flattering notice of my address, and express to my friends the sense of the favor I feel, as due to them also.

I am, very Respectly,

Yours, &c.,

BENJ. MUMFORD.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Sons of Temperance, in the vestry of the First Baptist Church, Newport, R. I.

February 26th, 1852.

BY BENJAMIN MUMFORD, ESQ.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In speaking upon this great moral subject, I wish first to show you that my opinions are authorized by the word of God; I therefore shall read that portion of the prophecy of Isaiah, commencing with the 11th and ending with the 26th verse. (see text.)

Experience teaches us, that, to reform an evil of any considerable magnitude, which has long existed, requires a most powerful and vigorous effort, whether such evil be political, moral or religious. History furnishes many evidences of this truth, and volumes might be filled, bearing directly upon the subject; but, as brevity is indispensable, your attention will be called only to one or two illustrations, and these shall be such as are most familiar to us.

The first to which I shall allude, is that political evil which oppressed our illustrious ancestors, and resulted in the independence of the United States. Ground to the earth by repeated wrongs and injuries, and denied all those political privileges enjoyed by other subjects of Great Britain, and still anxious to do nothing inconsistent with the obligations which they acknowledged as due to that government and people, our fathers were found, for years, petitioning in the most humble and respectful manner, that of their clemency, these rights and privileges heretofore denied, should be extended to them. To the disgrace of that country, then the most free and enlightened upon the face of the earth, these loyal subjects were only met with scorn, insult and defiance. Indeed, so exasperated were their oppressors, and so blind, not only to justice, but also to every maxim of wise government, that every complaint was construed into an insult, and every remonstrance into contempt of the King and of Parliament. Confident in her power at any time to crush the Colonies beneath the weight of her heavy foot, she forgot their claims, and, from one step of oppression to another, she hastened on, as if determined, not only that the Colonies should, unrepresented, and unheard as they had been, pay their own expenses, but that they should provide the means to liquidate the debt, which the wars of centuries had fastened upon her. This our patriot fathers determined not to do, and, when every thing else had proved abortive, as a last and painful resort, they assumed an opposite tone, one of indignant defiance, which we all remember and cherish with unmingled admiration. If ever in the history of our world there was a righteous cause, and one which commended itself to the favor of all who possessed the spirit of a freeman, certainly it was this.—But was this the case? On the contrary, is it not painfully true, that not a few of their countrymen were so wedded to gold, to honors, and so fearful of offending the great men of the land, as not only led them to oppose their principles; but also to help to

enslave them? No one can deny this truth, and therefore we would say, if men could then be found ready to sacrifice their own rights and liberties, it cannot be more strange that some who have so deep an interest in the success of our cause, are nevertheless our opposers.

The second truth of history illustrative of this fact, is found in the Reformation. The immortal Luther, convinced of the errors and impurities of the Papal Church, and aroused to action by the danger of his own, and the souls of his fellow men, while trusting for salvation through the instrumentality of that communion, having sought wisdom from God, commenced that glorious work, which has ever since continued to speed its course, until it has reached the four quarters of the globe, and is to day the hope and the joy of millions, who, by an eye of faith, are enabled to look from this sin-cursed world, to that blessed country, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

Did he succeed without an effort? Did he find none to oppose? Let his dreary prison-walls echo a reply, which to long witnessed his miseries and confined all of the man that was mortal. Indeed, whether opposition to his glorious reform has yet ceased is a question which cannot easily or satisfactorily be answered, although the faggot, the flame, the saw and other instruments of cruelty are no longer in requisition, wherewith to convince the heretic of his wickedness, and to rid the world of such monsters. If then it is true that these reforms were thus denounced, and these good men, of whom the world was not worthy, who labored to make them successful, were opposed and persecuted, is it strange that the same opposition is manifested in regard to Temperance? Indeed it is not. We do not claim that the cause we advocate is more important, or that it promises more for the happiness of mankind; but, we do contend, that both our political and religious privileges must be vastly promoted by the success, and awfully periled, if not completely destroyed by our defect. It is not strange that we are opposed, but it is strange that our claims upon the attention of the people are not more candidly considered, better understood and more highly appreciated.

If all opposition to temperance emanated with, and was persevered in by bad men, or those who might plead ignorance as a palliation, it would be quite lamentable enough; but, when to such, we are compelled to see Christians and Christian ministers added, whose learning, eloquence and virtues; and, above these, whose zeal, influence and usefulness in the church of God is seal and known, it is indeed most painful and humiliating. To be denounced as ultra, fanatical and foolish, by our equals, is very unpleasant, but, when such denunciations proceed from our teachers—the best men in the land, it requires no common share of faith in God—no common assurance of the righteousness of our cause, and no small degree of moral courage to move on in the path of duty. It is a very small impediment to be reproached by those whose appetites urge them on, and we can bear with calmness and pity their assertions, that by our uncharitableness and perverseness, we are not only doing a serious injury to the cause we profess to love; but that we are actually casting an imputation on the very first miracle of our blessed Saviour, who in his wisdom was pleased to turn water into wine; but not so when such sentiments are uttered by Christians, or thundered from the sacred desk. If it is true that alcoholic wine was produced on that occasion, and recommended to that Christian company, I have only to be satisfied of that fact, forever to close my sinful lips and to mourn over the blindness of that zeal which has been so slow to comprehend the truth. Whatever my Saviour did was right; I may not—I dare not question any act of his; but before passing condemnation upon myself, I must have some proof to substantiate my error, and as such proof never has, and to my mind never can, be produced, it is not strange that I should continue to embrace the evidence which, from the pen of inspiration, and from other sources obtained, convinces my mind, that the Saviour could not have exerted his omnipotence to give such a plea for intemperance: With all deference for the opinions of others, to me it is impossible. He never could have pronounced that a blessing; which has destroyed so many millions of those for whom he died.—The fact is, as all conversant with the scriptures know, that two kinds of wine are there spoken of, one of which is pronounced a blessing and the other "a mocker" or "curse." In regard to this matter there is no controversy.—The question at issue is, what wine is a blessing, and what wine is a curse.

In order to understand this subject, I shall not only consult the Bible to elucidate it, but such other authorities as are within my reach. If no other light could be brought to bear upon it, but that which shines upon the sacred page, I am free to confess it ought to be sufficient to vindicate this miracle even from suspicion; but I rejoice that we have other evidence, and that God has very kindly afforded the most ample means, wherewith to prove the truth of his blessed revelation.

